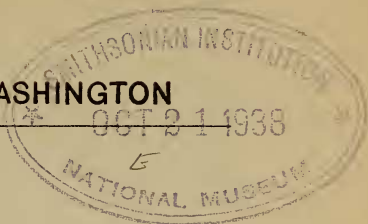


PROCEEDINGS
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A NEW BAT, GENUS MYOTIS, FROM WEST-CENTRAL CALIFORNIA.

BY O. P. SILLIMAN AND J. C. VON BLOEKER, JR.

Among the mammals recently collected in Monterey County, California, by Mr. R. L. Rudd and the junior author, there are specimens of a species of *Myotis* which we are unable to identify through comparison with other known North American members of this genus. The form in question may be named and diagnosed as follows:

***Myotis ruddi*, sp. nov.**

RUDD BLACK BAT.

Type.—♂ adult, skin and skull, no. 81549, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, from Lime Kiln Creek, 250 feet altitude, Santa Lucia Mountains, Monterey County, California, July 31, 1937, collected by R. L. Rudd and J. C. von Bloeker, Jr., orig. no. 8385JvB.

Distribution.—In California, known to occur from Lake Espinosa, Monterey County, southeast to Laguna Ranch, San Benito County, thence south to Priest Valley and west to Lime Kiln Creek, Monterey County. Altitudinal range extends from near sea-level up at least to 5000 feet.

Diagnosis.—A medium-sized (see measurements) *Myotis* of extremely dark coloration, pelage blackish brown dorsally and mummy brown ventrally; skull short and narrow, with short, broad rostrum and relatively great occipital depth.

Comparisons.—In general, *Myotis ruddi* is darkest of the known North American species of this genus. Comparisons are here given with three species which occur within the range of *M. ruddi* and with which it might possibly be confused in characters other than color. From *Myotis lucifugus*, distinguishable in greater total length, longer tail, larger hind foot, smaller ear, longer tibia, and shorter pollex; skull shorter and narrower, with greater occipital depth, alveolar length of mandibular tooth row greater. Compared with *Myotis yumanensis*, ear and pollex smaller, all other measurements greater. Differs from *Myotis volans* in greater total length, longer tail and larger hind foot; skull longer, with shorter and broader rostrum, and greater occipital depth.

Color (using color terms from Ridgway's *Color Standards and Color Nomenclature*, 1912).—Type: Dorsal hairs plumbeous black in basal half, blackish brown (3) in apical half; ventral body hairs black in basal three-fourths, apical tips mummy brown; hairs on ventral surface of wing membrane, extending from body between axilla and groin to a line between elbow and knee, entirely mummy brown; membranes and ears dark grayish brown in transmitted light, black in reflected light.

Measurements (in millimeters).—Averages and extremes of eight adults (7 males and 1 female), paratypes: Total length, 99 (96–105); tail, 45 (44–47); hind foot, 10 (10); ear, from notch, 12 (11–13); radius, 38 (35–40); tibia, 18 (17–20); pollex, 6.3 (5.8–6.5). Skull: Greatest length, 14.5 (14.0–14.8); condylobasal length, 13.7 (13.2–14.0); greatest zygomatic breadth, 8.7 (8.6–8.8); least interorbital breadth, 4.1 (4.0–4.2); width of cranium, 7.2 (7.0–7.4); occipital depth, 5.6 (5.5–5.7); length of mandible, 10.3 (10.1–10.5); alveolar length of maxillary tooth row, 5.3 (5.1–5.5); alveolar length of mandibular tooth row, 6.1 (6.0–6.2); maxillary width at M³, 5.7 (5.5–5.9).

Specimens examined.—Unless otherwise indicated, specimens are in the senior author's collection. Nine, from the following localities in California: MONTEREY COUNTY: Lake Espinosa, 50 feet, Salinas Valley, 1; Chew's Ridge, 5000 feet, Santa Lucia Mountains, 1; Priest Valley, 2500 feet, Diablo Range, 3; Lewis Creek, 1750 feet, Diablo Range, 1; Lime Kiln Creek, 250 feet, Santa Lucia Mountains, 2 (Type in Museum of Vertebrate Zoölogy). SAN BENITO COUNTY: Laguna Ranch, 4000 feet, 4 miles south of Hernandez, Gabilan Mountains, 1 (MVZ).

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